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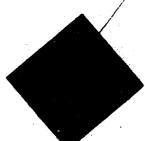
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# EASTERN

F.O. 371

1947



PALESTINE

FILE NO. 48

pp. 8057 - 8275

FO 371/81825

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British Chargé d'Affaires at Helsinki HKK Wajextvie presents his compliments to and has the honour to transmit to him the under-mentioned documents. British Legation, E 8057 Helsinki. ... 28th August 194.7. Reference to previous correspondence: Description of Enclosure. Name and Date. Subject. One copy of letter Protest against from E. Berglinger, sending of Jews Judiska Församling to Germany. arnas i Finland, Helsingfors, addressed to the British Minister.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

#### JUDISKA FORSAMLINGARNAS I FINLAND

#### CENTRALRAD

#### HELSINGFOR

Malmgatan 26. Telefon 35 336

The the British Minister in Helsingfors.

We express our fright and our sorrow about the conclusion of The British Government to bring back the 4,500 Jewish refugees from the "President Warfield" to Germany, the country which is drenched of Jewish blood.

We call for that these refugees immediately are sent to Palestine.

JUDISKA FORSAMLINGARNAS i

FINLAND CENTRALRAD.

(E. Berglinger)

Overrabbin in Finlad.

(L. Wainstein)

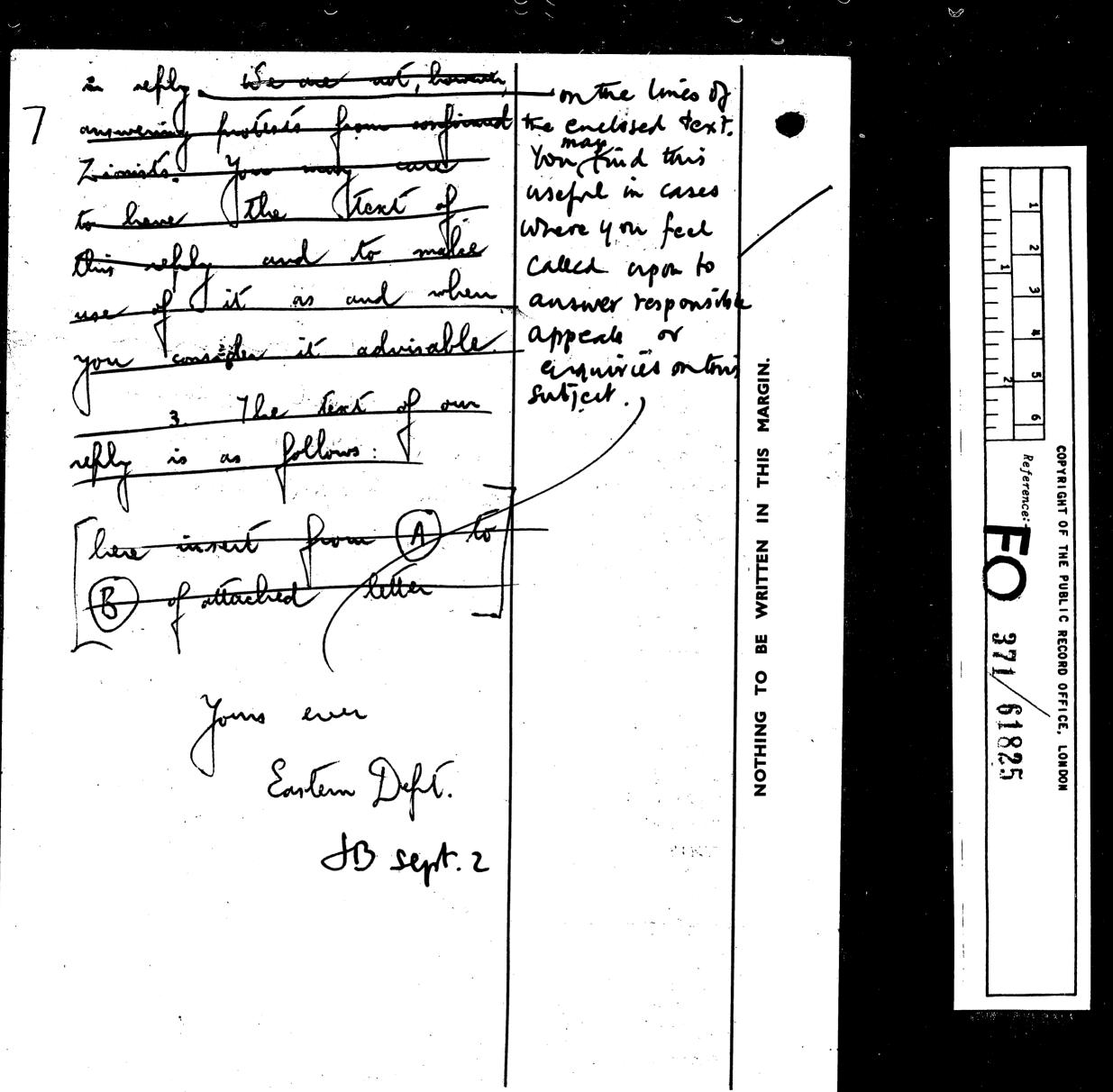
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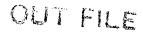
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MARGIN. THIS 2 NOTHING

LON DOI





FOREIGN OFFICE. S.W.1 9th September, 1947.

(E 8057/48/31)

Restricted.

Dear Chancery,

We have received numerous appeals against His Majesty's Governments decision to send to the British Zone of Germany the 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants from the "President Warfield" who refused to disembark at Port de Bouc, and we imagine that you may also have had your share of these.

2. In those cases where we considered that the individuals or organizations making the appeal were at all amenable to argument, a letter has been sent in reply one the lines of the enclosed text. You may find this useful. in cases where you feel called upon to answer responsible appeals or enquiries on this subject.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Chanceries at:

Amman Athens Bagdad Beirut Belgrade Berlin Brussels Bucharest Budapest Cairo Copenhagen Damascus The Hague Helsingfors Jedda Lisbon Madrid Moscow United Kingdom Delegation, New York Paris. Prague Rome Sofia Stockholm Warsaw Washington

61825

(F 7770/48/31)

At the risk of repeating much that was included in the two official comminiques issued in London on the 21st and 23rd August on this subject, I should like to explain briefly the facts of the present case. On the 18th July 4,554 Jews were intercepted on board the s.s. PRESIDENT WARFIELD in an attempt to enter Palestine illegally. They had left France with forged Colombian visas of destination, in contravention of the International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Lines. This ship of under 2,000 tons was far too small to carry anything like 4,500 people in safety, let alone in proper conditions of sanitation. The French authorities had instructed the ship not to leave, but she cut her hawsers.

The case of the PRESIDENT WARFIELD represented a particularly flagrant example of the activities of those responsible for organising the Jewish illegal immigration traffic. As you will be aware, His Majesty's Government and the Government of Palestine have for some time been gravely cmbarrassed in their exercise of the Palestine Mandate and in the maintenance of peace and internal security in Palestine by this Jewish illegal immigrant traffic. They are bound to enforce the present immigration quots of 1,500 a month for Jews and they would have no justification, in the present interim period before the United Nations make a recommendation regarding the future of Palestine, for altering this quota. Immigration policy is of cardinal importance to the Palestine problem and all concerned should await the decision of the United Nations in this regard. Nevertheless, the organisers of the illegal immigrant traffic are at present trying to exceed the quota with the object of upsetting the balance of population in the country, and are thereby aggravating an already tense and delicate situation which has led to bloodshed between Arabs and Jews.

In view of the exceptional size of the PRESIDENT MARFIELD contingent and of the illicit manner in which they left France. His Majesty's Government had no alternative but to arrange for the return of the illegal immigrants to their country of embarkation, France. It had become evident that the policy of sending illegal immigrants to camps in Cyprus, where they qualify for inclusion in the logal immigration quota to Palestine, had only served to encourage the stream of illegal immigrants which has for months been flowing from Eastern Durope via countries with a Meditterranean seaboard. It is noteworthy that a large part of this stream consists, not of refugees, but of Jews who have been encouraged by the organisers of the traffic to leave their homes in Eastern Europe. The organisers select the immigrants with little regard to humanitarian considerations. The older people, perhaps with relatives in Palestine who would qualify on those grounds are regularly passed over in favour of young men and women and expectant mothers (the latter most unsuited to face the appalling conditions of overcrowding in which they are sent to Palestine). Parents are encouraged to send their children

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Reference: - 371 61825

on the understanding that they are to be legal immigrants. A case has just arisen where a number of Hungarian parents have asked to have back their children from amongst the PRESIDINT WARFIELD party when it arrives in the British Zone; they were misled by the organisers of the traffic to think that their children were to be admitted on the legal quota.

To revert to the events following the return of the 4,500 illegal immigrants to France. The British transports were left at Port de Bouc for three weeks in the hope that their passengers would accept the French offer of hospitality and disembark in France. When it became clear that the illegal immigrants would not agree to land and that the French Government would not constrain them to do so, it was necessary to find a destination for them under British jurisdiction. In the light of the general situation in regard to the illegal immigrant traffic which I have briefly explained above, His Majesty's Government were quite clear that it would be undesirable to send the illegal immigrants back to Cyprus. They considered a number of destinations in British Colonial territory but in no case was it possible to arrange adequate accommodation at short notice for such a large number of people. It was therefore reluctantly decided to send the illegal immigrants temporarily to the British Zone on Germany, the only place where accommodation could be provided at short notice, and to continue to press the French Government to receive them back through the British Zone.

There has been much criticism of the decision to send these Jews to Germany. For the reasons I have given above, no alternative destination was available. It should be remembered, moreover, that this territory is administered by His Majesty's Government and that the illegal immigrants will be looked after by the British military administration and not by Germans. Moreover, as you will clearly sec, there was absolutely no need for them to go to Germany at all. They have spent three weeks waiting off a French port with every facility and encouragement to go ashore, both from the French and British side. They, and those who inspire them, have chosen instead to make a political point of refusing to land, thereby causing His Majesty's Government to send them to a destination which is unwelcome to everyone concerned. It is, moreover, the hope of His Majesty's Government that after their arrival in Hamburg it will be possible for the illegal immigrants to pass through Germany into France.

Reference: **FO** 371 61825

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

20th September, 1947.

## OUT FILE

(E 8057/48/31)

Restricted

Dear Chancery.

We have received numerous appeals against His Majesty's Governments decision to send to the British Zone of Germany the 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants from the "President Warfield" who refused to disembark at Port de Bouc, and we imagine that you may also have had your share of these.

In those cases where we considered that the individuals or organizations making the appeal were at all amenable to argument, a letter has been sent in reply on the lines of the enclosed text. You may find this useful in cases where you feel called upon to answer responsible appeals or enquiries on this subject.

> Yours ever, EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery, British Imbasay, Delow.

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| 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 81825

8068

Next Paper.

32003 F.O.P

No. 237A 269/2/47.

E 8059 British Embassy, Oslo. Oslo. August 27th, 1947.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Wardrop's despatch No.235 of July 16th, 1946, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, at the request of the Jewish communities at Oslo and Trondheim, the enclosed protest against the treatment accorded by His Majesty's Government to the Jews who sought to enter Palestine on board the "President Warfield", which was delivered personally at the Embassy on August 26th.

> I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, Sir, Your most obedient, humble Servant,

> > Laurence Colhier

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P., etc., etc., etc., Foreign Office.

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 61825

To the British government:

Touched with grief and sorrow about the situation of our brethren, on board of the "President Warfield", which arised according to the arangement of the British Government, we join together with whole jewish world in the protest against the deportation.

To return our unhappy brethren to a country, in which millions of their relatives found a tragic death, is a shame to the British nation, which fought against Hitlers tyrramy.

For the sake of righnes, and in solidarily with our unhappy brethren, we are protesting against the behavior of the British Government, and pray to allow this jews to return and enter into their jewish homeland, which was promised them in the Balfour declaration.

0 s 1 o, the 26.august 1947

The jewish community of Oslo and Trondheim

Het Mosniske Trossamfund

Ny Trossamfund

H. M. KORITZINSKY

ELL. menigheteloralister

Reference: To 371 81895

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Next Paper.		

27437 F.O.P.

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

Cypher/OTP

### FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

- 12 SEP 1541

Mr. Duff Cooper

No. 850

D. 5.50 p.m. 1st September, 1947

1st September, 1947 R. 6.05 p.m. 1st September, 1947

Repeated to Washington Jerusalem Berlin

8888

#### IMMEDIATE

#### SECRET

Your telegram No. 1960.

Jewish illegal immigration.

United States Embassy had received instructions to support this approach but they have been asked to suspend action pending consideration of my telegram Ne. 847.

Foreign Office please pass to Washington, Jerusalem and Berlin all Immediate as my telegrams Nos. 185, 40 and 129 respectively.

[Repeated to Washington and Berlin. Copies sent to Telegraph Section of Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem]

**00** ~ 1

#### **PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE**

Group. 6

Class 37/

Piece 6/825

Following document(s)\*

retained in the Department of origin\*

transferred to PRO Safe Room\*

=8069/48/3/

\*delete as necessary

Reference: FO 371/81825

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Cypher OTP

### DEPARTMENTALS No. 1942

#### FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Invershapel No. 4786

D. 12.24 p.m. 1st September 1947.

1st September 1947.

R. 5.40 p.m. 1st September 1947.

Fla

Repeated to Paris (Most Immediate)
Jerusalem

#### MOST IMMEDIATE

TTTTT

Your telegrams Nos. 8921 and 8922.

Jewish illegal immigration.

State Department have sent instructions to United States Embassy in Paris reiterating those reported in my telegram No. 1777 and requesting United States Ambassader to suggest to French Government that the landing of these people at a channel port might be one way of easing situation.

In view of Paris telegram No. 847 to you we have now informed State Department that some practical difficulties are still being discussed and have asked them to instruct United States Ambassader to concert with British Embassy in Paris before speaking to French Government again. They premised to telegraph accordingly at once.

Fereign Office please pass Mest Immediate to Paris as my telegram No. 203.

[Repeated to Paris Most Immediate].

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Reference: FO 371/61825

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61825

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1 2 SEP 194



British Consulate-General, Marseilles.

26th August, 1947.

Secret.

# E80%

= 2 SEP 1.47

With the compliments of

Acting Consul-General.

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London.

61825

26th August, 1947.

SEK/gm Secret. 816

By Bac.

3 cp/se

Dear Coulson,

We have kept the Foreign Office and the Embassy informed by daily telegram of the Jewish immigrant situation at Port de Bous. The object of this letter is to give you some details of the final stage of the operation and to make some recommendations for the future, as I am not optimistic emough to think that we have finished with the traffic.

shortly before 11 a.m. on August 21st and discussed with O.C.
Troops the best way of making the announcement known to all the
passengers. We explained the position to the "leaders" who then
went away and passed the message on to the passengers. (This
is the usual method whereby Gregson makes announcements to the
passengers). While we were explaining the position to the leaders,
leaflets, which we had prepared in English and in French, were
scattered in each hold. To make quite certain that the announcement reached everyone, I had it chalked up in German on a big
blackboard which was hung up on the bridge out of reach but in
full sight of all the passengers. The same method was adopted in
the other two transports.

3- I suggest that transports used for conveying illegal immigrants should be fitted with a loud-speaker in each hold. Not only would this simplify the making of announcements, but would provide those in charge with a ready means of counteracting hostile propathose in charge with a ready means of counteracting hostile propagands. There should also be one officer on board able to make announcements in Hebrew and Yiddish.

4- As I had to leave early for Port-de-Bouc, Gallagher made the decision known to the Préfecture at 10.30 a.m. on the 21st. They seemed rather surprised that such short notice had been given to them, but all the same announced their willigness to send a representative on board to renew the French Government's offer to readmit the immigrants to France. Later on they telephoned to say that they could take no action pending instructions from Paris, and added that the Prefet objected to the statement in our comminiqué (see 82 of Foreign Office telegram to Berlin No. 2410 of August 19th) that the immigrants had obtained forged documents in France. At all events Peris acted pretty quickly for at 1 a.m. on the 22nd August the Prefecture telephoned to me to say they were sending a Sous-Prefet to Port-de-Bouc to make an announcement at 8 a.m. on board the transports. They read the amouncement to me over the telephone; it was simply to the effect that the offer previously made by the French Government to the Jews was still open. I gave the Sous-Prefet a letter of introduction to the O.C. Troops and saw him off. Later on in the morning I received from Gregaria via H.M.S. "PHOESE" a laconic signal saying " Richardot got on board and had finished by 1100. Reaction absolutely nil".

J- I see from Foreign Office telegram to Berlin No. 2385 of 16th August, 82, that the intention is to press the French Government to accept the Jews back by train from the British Zone. You

John Coulson Esq., C.M.G, British Embassy, Paris.

Copy to Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London.

will/...

that no one came ashore who did not leave in the "PRESIDENT WARFIELD" and that we obtained the necessary particulars to assure them on this point. (Please see Marseilles telegram No. 106 to Foreign Office repeated to Paris No. 78 and Foreign Office telegram to Marseilles No. 103 of 30th July repeated to Paris). Doubtless the French will raise this objection again, and it seems to me that it will be difficult to satisfy them without, say, inviting the French Consulgeneral at Hamburg (if there is one) to be present when their numbers and identity are checked on arrival.

one British officer on board, who is supposed to know something of what goes on Aside their heads, said to me that they would prefer any British destination to landing in France. This preference is doubtless ret due to any particular love for us or our institutions. Perhaps they think we shall give them a square deal when the immigration permits to Palestine are distributed: perhaps they think that once they are on British soil they have negotiated the first hurdle in their journey to the Promised Land. If there is any truth in the above, it makes it all the more necessary for us to press the Prench to accept the principle of "refoulement" and to satisfy themselves as to the validity of the visas for the country of ultimate destination, so that we can ship illegal immigrants to a non-British destination.

7- One final point which may already be known to you:- When I got on board the "RUNNYMEDE PARK" on the morning of the 21st, the O.C. Troops told me that on the evening before the news had broken" over the "American Forces Programme", which had announced that the Jews were to be given 48 hours to decide whether to stop in France or go to Germany.

8- As I hope to be back on leave by the time this letter is typed, it will come to you over Gallagher's signature.

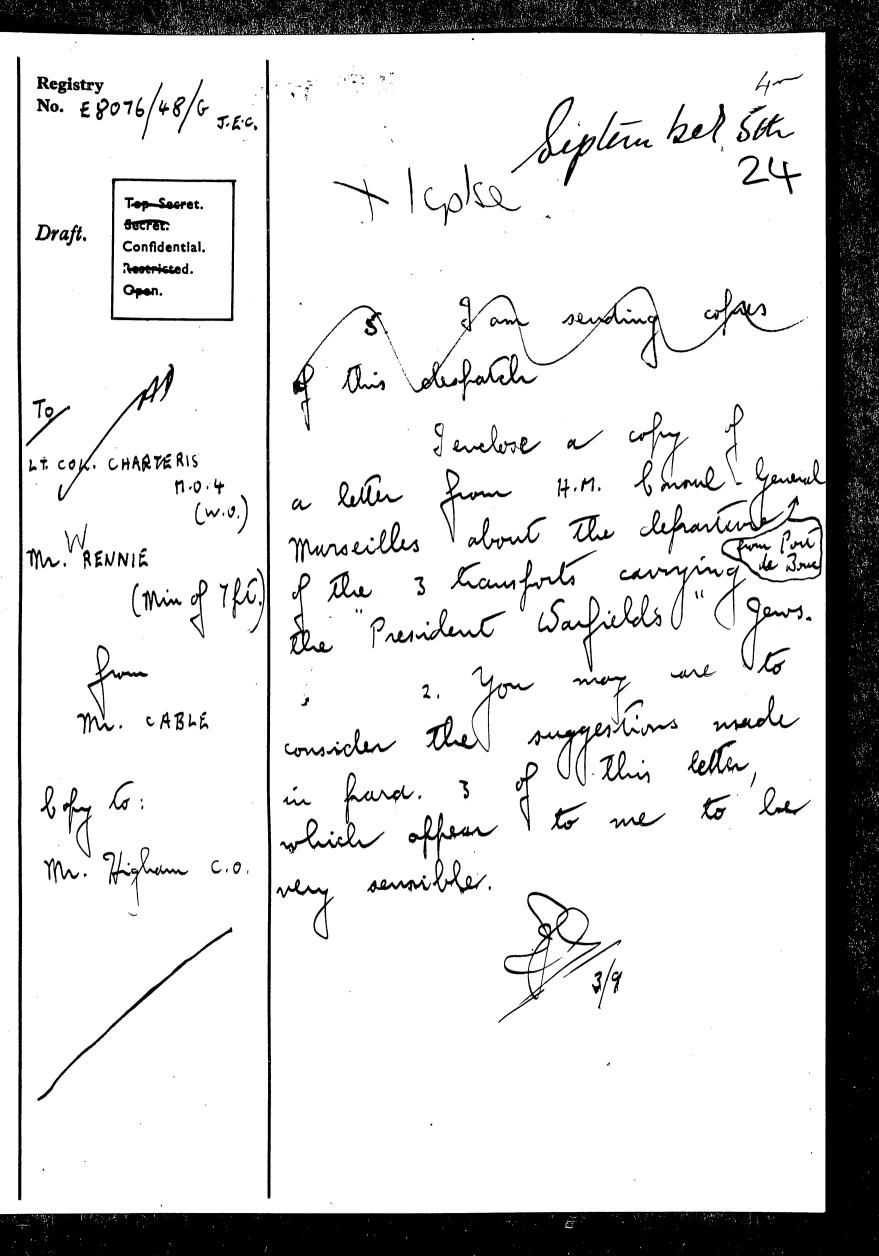
Yours ever,

F.G.K. GALLAGHER

(for S.E. KAY)

\* 5 6 Reference: FO 371 81825

RECORD



BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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NOTHING

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Reference: To 371 61825

25

FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1.

5th September, 1947.

(E 8076/48/G) CONFIDENTIAL

I enclose a copy of a letter from His Majesty's Consul-General Marseilles about the departure from Port de Bouc of the three transports carrying the "President Warfield's" Jews.

2. You may care to consider the suggestions made in paragraph 3 of this letter, which appear to me to be very sensible.

(J. E. Cable)

Lieutenant Colonel

M. M. C. Charteris, O.B.E.,

M.O.4. War Office.

W. Rennie, Esq.,

Ministry of Transport.

₩**...** 00 3

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1947	PALESTINE	3 SEP : 20
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Reference: 5 6 Reference: 5 371 81825

Next Paper.

8123

Wt. 24772/717 17855 10/38 F.O.I'.

British Consulate General, Prankfurt-am-Main.

26th August, 1947.

With reference to my despatch No. 222 of the 30th July and earlier correspondence regarding Jewish anti-Pritish activities in this district, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a number of telegrams addressed to the Consulate by various groups of Jewish Displaced Persons in the Zone protesting against recent events in Palestine.

Conies of this desnatch and enclosures are being forwarded to Political Division, Berlin, and to H.M. Consul, Munich.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble Servent,

H. M. Consul General.

H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, IODON, S.W.l.

∞ ??

#### Bnclosure to M. Desnatch Ho. 260 of 26.8.47

28

Copies of Telegrams received by H. T. Consul General at Prankfurt from Jewish organisations in the U.S. Zone.

Mo. 1

(Received on 19.8.47)
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derenglation).

The remest pour intervention regarding the release of Miomist leaders and mayors in Polestine and to transmit our protest against declaration to Detar of Mionist Jewish Organisations being illegal.

Formulation and Committee Frailling.

(whis telegram originated in the unich area).

(Paceived on 20.8.47)

The denoral assembly menting in our Jenter is delivering its protest against the embelling of the Jewisch Toubh organisation Defter by the Dritish Government. The hindly forward our room at to submitt our protest legands to the authorities of the Dritish Government in Landon. In page of the Aritish Government in Leiser, Meidenheim, James Toubh.

FO 371/61825

--- "I

. .

(Received on 22.8.47)
A mass assembly of the Camp inhabitants of Denaubastion Ulm expresses its excitement about the action taken by the British Government in connection with the dissolution of the legal Zionist Youth organisation in For the camp inhabitants Aron Palestine. Schechter.

#### No.4

(Received on 22.8.47)

During the graet national meeting in Windsheim of August 17th the people expressed their forcible protest an sediton against the illegal treatmend of your governmend which forbidded the right to exist of the legal Zioniste youth motion Betar in Palestine and carried out numberless arrests on Zioniste individuallies there. We ask you to forward our telegram to your central covernment in London. Mational meeting in Windsheim.

61825

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Reference: FO 371/81825

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30047 F.O.F.

Cypher/OTP

#### DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

#### FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Duff Cooper

D. 10.27 a.m. 2nd September 1947

No. 852

R. 10.35 a.m. 2nd September 1947.

2nd September 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem

VVV

IMPORTANT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

EKS

Your telegram No. 1689 Saving and my telegram No. 833.

Jewish illegal immigration.

From publicity point of view it might be useful to make something of the suggestion I put to M. Jarblum that the Jews should agree to disembark if we undertook that they should not be penalised but should be allowed to take their turn with others in applying for permission to immigrate. The refusal of this offer shows that these Jews are not content with equality but are demanding privileges which can only be granted at the expense of their fellows who are patiently waiting and are as desperately anxious to get to Palestine as they are themselves.

Foreign Office please pass to Jerusalem as my telegram No. 42.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem].

61825

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30047 F.O.F.

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

#### FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Duff Cooper. No. 854.

D. 5.25 p.m. 2nd September 1947.

2nd September 1947. R. 7.40 p.m. 2nd September 1947.

Repeated to: Washington, Jerusalem.

W:W:W:W:W

IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

Foreign Office please pass Immediate to both Washington and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 186 and 43 respectively.

Your telegram No. 1967.

Jewish illegal immigration.

M. Bousquet not being available, we sounded his assistant who immediately expressed the view that the operation you propose would be a "sword-thrust in the water" (un coup depee dans l'eau). He also thought that it would be difficult to improvise at short notice. short notice, organisation required to receive immigrants if they did decide to land. His feeling was that as the commission set up in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers (see my telegram No.843) was already at work studying means of receiving the immigrants in another part of France later in September, it would be better to let things take their course.

- 2. He undertook to take up the question with M. Bousquet and the Prime Minister's office as soon as possible and to let us have definite view tomorrow 3rd September. He promised to set nothing in motion without consulting us further.
- 3. We are keeping United States Embassy informed. They sounded Secretary-General today in the course of other business. M. Chauvel undertook to consider the matter but did not commit himself.

[Copies sent to Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem.]

[Repeated to Washington.]

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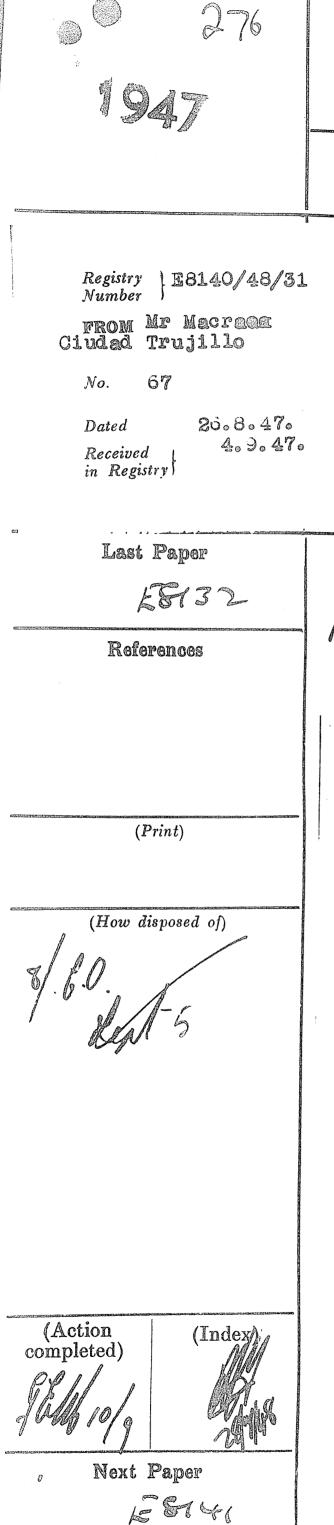
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E 8140 34 PALESTINE Jewish Immigration into the Dominican Republic President Trujillo has sent one of his private secretaries with a tel. received from the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem . The tel. is no 6 of August 24th In this tel. they invite the attention of the President of the Dominican Republic to the British action in deporting 4,400 Jewish Resugees to Germany. He is asked to join in with other Govts. of the United Nations in act of intervention against Great Britain The President conveyed his assurance that their sympathies were entirely with H.M.G. (Minutes.)

E 8140

BRITISH LEGATION,

CIUDAD TRUJILLO,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

26th August, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that President Trujillo has just sent to me one of his private secretaries to show me a telegram received from the Jewish agency in Jerusalem. The telegram is No. 6 of August 24th.

- "invite the attention of His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic to the British action in deporting 4,400 Jewish refugees to Germany, from which country most of them had fled." The telegram states that the entire civilised world joins the Jewish people in horror at this vindictive action which is illegal, as the British are obliged under international law to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine.
- other Governments of the United Nations in an act of intervention against Great Britain.
- 4. The President wished me to see this for my information, and conveyed his assurance that in this matter his sympathies were entirely with His Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be with the highest respect, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

Monacral

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P., etc., etc., etc.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61825

PALESTINE

E 8164

Registry | E8104/48/31 Number

FROM Comdr. Evershed

No. 0/9 1/26

Dated

3. 3.47. 4. 3.47.

Received in Registry S. S. "President Wanfield"

As soon as to President Warfield incident is over it will be necessary to decide on future policy with regard to refoulement. Encloses a draft memorandum (sabinet Office) to Mr Beith which might be circulated as a basis for discussion. Requetsts comments on this draft, if the F.C. consider that such a draft will help. Copied to Hignam, Ropertson and Maunsell.

Last Paper

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

with bands Everyhed bonys. Maghan 8.0 We aunvell, Oldnety Roberton MIS.

(Action completed)

(Inde

Next Paper 日をいつめる

(Minutes.)

I can not see how acceptance of the Thus leave none available Ele "NORTHLANDS". 7 Phis (is, of course, a purely hypothetical case they get there at all, both ships are likely to reach Palestine before the transports return from Germany. a fairly lypical clear that refordement; if adopted, be energetically and whole - heartedly

37

CJ.E. CABLE

As Commander Evershed says, the Official Committee will shortly have to consider what our future policy on refoulement should be. His summary of the arguments pro and con this policy is fairly accurate, though I think that he is wrong under 2 (b) in suggesting that we should not attach too much importance to the effect of the policy in discouraging the organizers of the traffic. I think the effect is very great.

I shall undoubtedly be asked by the Committee what the Foreign Office view is on the desirability of carrying on the present policy in pressing countries to receive back illegal immigrants who have sailed from The Committee will particularly want to consider how far our Palestine policy makes it necessary for us to legislate for continued measures against illegal immigration, (see Commander Evershed's manuscript P.S.) On this latter point, I take it that we must assume that there is quite a possibility of the United Nations Assembly failing to reach a definite decision and to make definite arrangements for taking the responsibility of administration off our shoulders in such a way that we are left for a period of several months at least to continue trying to hold the balance in Palestine. This presumably means that we must be prepared to stick to the present Jewish immigration quota or something of the same order and to continue our measures against illegal immigration.

In general: HI should be in favour of continuing refordement "subject to the Coverts stated in Svi 0.

Mr Beeley first Sargent's letter in E7701/48/4

Mr Beeley first Des Beins

(J. G. S. Beith). 10th September. 1947.

I age with Mr. Beith, and un can draft accordingly to Mr. Evershall I am the evershall and the last sentime of paragraph II in the enclosion.

Also about the words "in this country" at the hymning of paragraph 16. I understood that the ditention of illegal immigrants here was ruled out on legal grounds. Should we not feel the

Minutes.

the C.O. with the proposition that they must provide the guarantee against a repetition of neural events.

H.B. 11/9

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61825

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Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

E | 8164

F enter Soon

CARD

Cabinet Office, Great George Street, S.W.1.

Ref: 6/9/26

3rd September, 1947.

Dear Bit

I think it is the general opinion of the Committee that as soon as we are shot of the PRESIDENT WARFIELD incident it will be necessary to decide on future policy with regard to refoulement. As there are many aspects to this question I thought of suggesting to Martin that he should circulate a memorandum on the subject as a basis for discussion. I have not spoken to him yet about it, but I have roughed out a draft memorandum, a copy of which I enclose. I would emphasise that this draft, in its present state, is purely my own effort, and the various opinions expressed in it may be very different from the official views of the Ministries concerned.

If you think a memorandum on these lines may help the Committee would you let me have your comments on the present draft. As the memorandum is intended only as a basis for discussion I suggest it is not essential for it to be perfect at this stage, as long as the views expressed are not so far out as to be misleading.

I am sending copies of this letter to Higham, Robertson and Maunsell.

Yours

Walturemohin!

J.G.S. Beith, Esq., Foreign Office.

TOVER

Reference: TO 371 61825

to provide an early this assumption

RECEIVED IN C.B. 4 SEP 1947 SENT TO DEP .. 1-4 SEP 1941

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Commander Evershed,

Cabinet Offices

From Mr. Beith

Copy to
Mr. Higham,
Colonial Office

Capt. Maunsell Admiralty

Colonel T.A. Robertson,
M.I.5.

JOHT. FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE S.W.1.

ECRET 15 September, 1947.

Thank you for your letter of September

3rd enclosing a draft memorandum setting

forth the salient factors which we must

take into account in considering our future

policy of "refoulement"

2. We are in general agreement with
the contents of your useful note but you
may care to have the following comments on
the individual points of boths:

(a) I think the second paragraph of your Section 2 (b) tends to underestimate the value of "refoulement" as a deterrent of the traffic. think it is a very strong deterrent. though it is clear that it is correspondingly difficult to carry through. Both the advantages and disadvantages are strong and evenly balanced. From the point of view of the Foreign Office in general it is a difficult and burdensome policy because it is almost certain to involve us in a serious dispute with the European country concerned. In the case of the "PRESIDENT WARFIELD" it has also brought us great odium in the United States. Nevertheless, in view of the importance that the Cabinet to stopping illegal immigration we have hitherto accepted the

disadvantages entailed.

TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

NOTHING

◆ 3148 Wt, 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S.

(b) /

(

We would not agree to the suggestions contained in the last sentence of your Section 11, which appears to be that we might try and practise a limited form of "refoulement" by sending back a proportion only of a given shipload. It seems to us that we must carry out the policy whole heartedly or not at all.

(c) The possibility mentioned in Section 16 that we might take people whom we had failed to return to their country of departure in this country

is surely ruled out on legal grounds. this point I would refer you to the letter from Sargent to Lloyd of If we decide which I enclose a copy. to carry on with "refoulement"

it seems clear that future case goes wrong, the illegal immigrants will have to be accepted

in Colonial territory. The destination

As regards the point you made in the manuscript postcript of your letter I think our answer must be as follows. We must assume that there is a grow possibility of the United Nations Assembly failing to reach a definite decision at make definite arrangements for taking the responsibility of administrating Palestine off our shoulders may well be with the result that we period of se veral months at least to continue trying to hold the balance in This presumably means that we Palestine. for the present must be prepared to stick to the present

Jewish immigration quota or something of the same order and to continue our measures against illegal immigration -

E7701 148 1972

would have

NOTHING

#### REFOULEMENT - FUTURE POLICY

#### Draft Memorandum

With the closing of the PRESIDENT WARFIELD incident and the impending return to the Levant of the three fitted transports I suggest that the Illegal Immigration Committee ought to consider what our future policy is to be with regard to refoulement of illegal immigrants. This memorandum, which contains some of the considerations affecting this matter, is circulated to the Committee as a basis for discussion.

# REFOULEMENT - ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

## Advantages.

- 2. The advantages to be gained from refoulement are as follows:-
  - (a) By returning the immigrants to their country of origin we are saved the trouble of finding accommodation for them.

This is a very real and concrete advantage. The refoulement of the PRESIDENT WARFIELD's immigrants alone removed all danger in the foreseeable future of the camps in Cyprus overflowing. There is now clearly no need - at least for many months - even to consider the possibility of having to build new camps with all their attendant political disadvantages and practical difficulties.

- (b) By returning the immigrants to the country of origin we discourage the organisers of the traffic and the would-be immigrants themselves.
- Perhaps not too much weight should be attached to this advantage, for the Zionists are not moved by logic, and we cannot therefore count on any of our measures having a logical effect on them.
  - On the other hand, there have been signs that the organisers have had difficulty in finding money for illegal immigration. If this is so, the fact that all the money spent on the PRESIDENT WARFIELD in the end profited them nothing is bound to have had a telling effect on their plans.
- (c) Refoulement to the country of embarkation is likely to make the Government concerned more cautious in allowing such embarkation to take place.

It will be recalled that the original intention was to effect refoulement to Italy rather than

to France, and that the reason for this intention was that the Italian Government had expressed their inability to prevent clandestine embarkation.

## Disadvantages

- 3. The chief disadvantages of refoulement are:-
  - (a) It places a very considerable burden upon the Navy.

In the case of the PRESIDENT WARFIELD it has meant not only tying down three or four of H.M. ships to escort duties for nearly two months, but it also required the previous shadowing of the ship and the organisation of patrols off ports where she lay. Apart from the disruption of Naval programmes the expenditure of oil fuel on this operation has formed a very significant part of the total oil fuel allowance for the year to the Mediterranean fleet.

(b) H.M. Government has incurred considerable odium over the PRESIDENT WARFIELD incident - especially in the United States.

On the other hand, it is not impossible that the resulting anti-British diatribes emanate from a vocal minority without greatly affecting the silent majority who perhaps recognise the rectitude of H.M. Government's actions in this matter and approve their determination.

## REFOULEMENT - POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES

4. The political possibilities of refoulement in the future may conveniently be considered under three geographical headings - France, Italy and the Communist Balkan States.

#### France

- 5. The French have now made their attitude abundantly clear; by refusing to allow illegal immigrants to be forcibly disembarked at their ports, and by making it clear that the reception of returned immigrants by train from Germany could not be regarded as a precedent, they have made any question of future refoulement to France very difficult, if not impracticable.
- 6. On the other hand, the PRESIDENT WARFIELD incident has been an extremely embarrassing one for the French Government and it is hardly likely that they will allow the overt embarkation of a large number of immigrants with palpably false passports to occur again at any rate not in cases where they have been warned by H.M. Government. After all that has happened, to do so would be a most unfriendly act and it is suggested therefore that for the time being no further consideration need be given to this.

#### Italy

7. There are still some 40,000 Jews in D.P. camps in Italy - a number that, according to recent reports, is being steadily increased by filtration over the frontier from Austria. All these would-be immigrants are awaiting the chance to embark clandestinely for Palestine.

8. It is suggested that the weapon of refoulement may still be a very powerful deterrent to these people themselves, and a strong inducement to the Italian Government to take steps to see that they are not allowed to embark. The fact that the French Government expressed their willingness to accept PRESIDENT WARFIELD's immigrants back might well be a sufficient argument to enable us to persuade the Italian Government to accept the return of a shipload of immigrants; and it is no doubt not impossible that a forcible disembarkation might be accepted at an Italian port.

#### Communist Balkan States

9. As far as is known the political possibilities of refoulement to Communist controlled Balkan States have not yet been fully explored. The opinion has been expressed that it is by no means impossible that the States concerned would accept back any illegal immigrants who had embarked there.

10. On the other hand, the acceptance by a Communist State of the return of a number of illegal immigrants would presumably mean that the State concerned had strongly disapproved of the departure from their territory of the Jews concerned. It is open to question whether H.M. Government would be prepared to send back behind the Iron Curtain a large number of human beings, Jews or otherwise, of whose actions the Communist authorities were known to disapprove strongly.

## PRACTICAL POSSIBILITIES

#### Transports

11. To effect refoulement will entail the retention in Palestine waters of long-distance transports. There have recently been strong indications that the organisers of the illegal immigration traffic were arranging to use big ships, with capacities of 7-8,000, in place of the small ships they have hitherto been using. If this were so the refoulement of one complete shipload would not be possible, even with the present transports. On the other hand, to implement the principle of refoulement, and to reduce the numbers of immigrants to be accommodated in Cyprus, it is not essential to return a complete shipload.

12. If this is accepted the Committee should perhaps consider whether it is essential to retain all three of the large fitted transports. These ships are all potential dollar earners, urgently required in normal trade at this time of crisis, and it cannot be gainsaid that until they were used for refoulement they had been lying idle for most of the summer.



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13. Furthermore the danger that big ships would be used for illegal immigration has recently receded somewhat, so that only a few comparatively small ships are now likely to arrive in Palestine within the next few weeks or months. It might perhaps be thought that the retention of two of the large fitted transports would be a reasonable provision for refoulement of immigrants in such ships, and for the refoulement of a portion of the immigrants that arrive in any big ship.

#### Royal Navy

14. If the policy of refoulement is to be pursued it must be recognised that a number of warships will be constantly required for shadowing suspect ships and to escort returning transports etc. If this can be accepted it is suggested that the Committee might recommend to Ministers the provision of a special allowance of oil fuel in order that the Navy's other duties may not be embarrassed.

#### CONCLUSION 6

#### Detailed Arrangements

- 15. It is clear that in any future refoulement operations the details must be fully settled beforehand. We have seen that, quite apart from the question of accommodation, the immigrants cannot be taken in emergency to any British colony outside the Mediterranean since the present transports are not suitable for long ocean voyages. We cannot again send immigrants to Hamburg, nor can we accept the loss of prestige which would result if we took a shipload back to Cyprus after we had announced our intention to return them to the country of embarkation.
- 16. Unless therefore we are prepared to receive them in this country in emergency we must in future be sure that when once we have allowed it to become known that a shipload of immigrants is to be returned whence it came, no hitch can arise to prevent its being carried out.
- 17. It is concluded that the policy of refoulement is a most powerful weapon in the prevention of illegal immigration and that it should be used whenever possible. It may well be however that Italy, where there is a large number of would-be immigrants to Palestine, is the only country to which refoulement will be politically possible in future. Subject to the settlement of the practical details the aim should be to return to Italy any immigrants embarked in that country.

THE PUBLIC

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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- 2. We are in general agreement with the contents of your useful so to but you may care to have the following common to on one or two points:-
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- (b) We would not agree to the arguments and include the transfer of your location of the fine of the first of

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Commenday W. Everabed, Subject Styleon. FO 371/81825

HT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

only of a given shipload. It seems to us that we must carry out the policy whole heartedly or not at all.

The possibility mentioned in Section 16 that we might receive in this country people whom we had failed to return to their country of departure is surely ruled out on legal grounds. In this connexion I would also refer you to the letter from Sargent to Hoyd of which I enclose a sopy. If we decide to carry on with "refoulement" and if a future case goes wrong, it seems clear that the illegal immigrants will have to be accepted in Colonial territory. The destination would have to be settled in advance of "refoulement".

J. As regards the point you made in the manuscript postcript of your letter I think our answer must be as follows. We must assume that there is a possibility of the United Nations Assembly failing to reach a definite dedision or to make definite arrangements for taking the responsibility of administrating Palestine off our shoulders, with the result that we may well be for a period of several months at least to continue trying to hold the balance in Palestine. This presumably means that we must be prepared for the present to stick to the present Jewish immigration quota or something of the same order and to continue our measures against illegal immigration.

I am sending copies of this letter to Higham, Robertson and Maunsell.

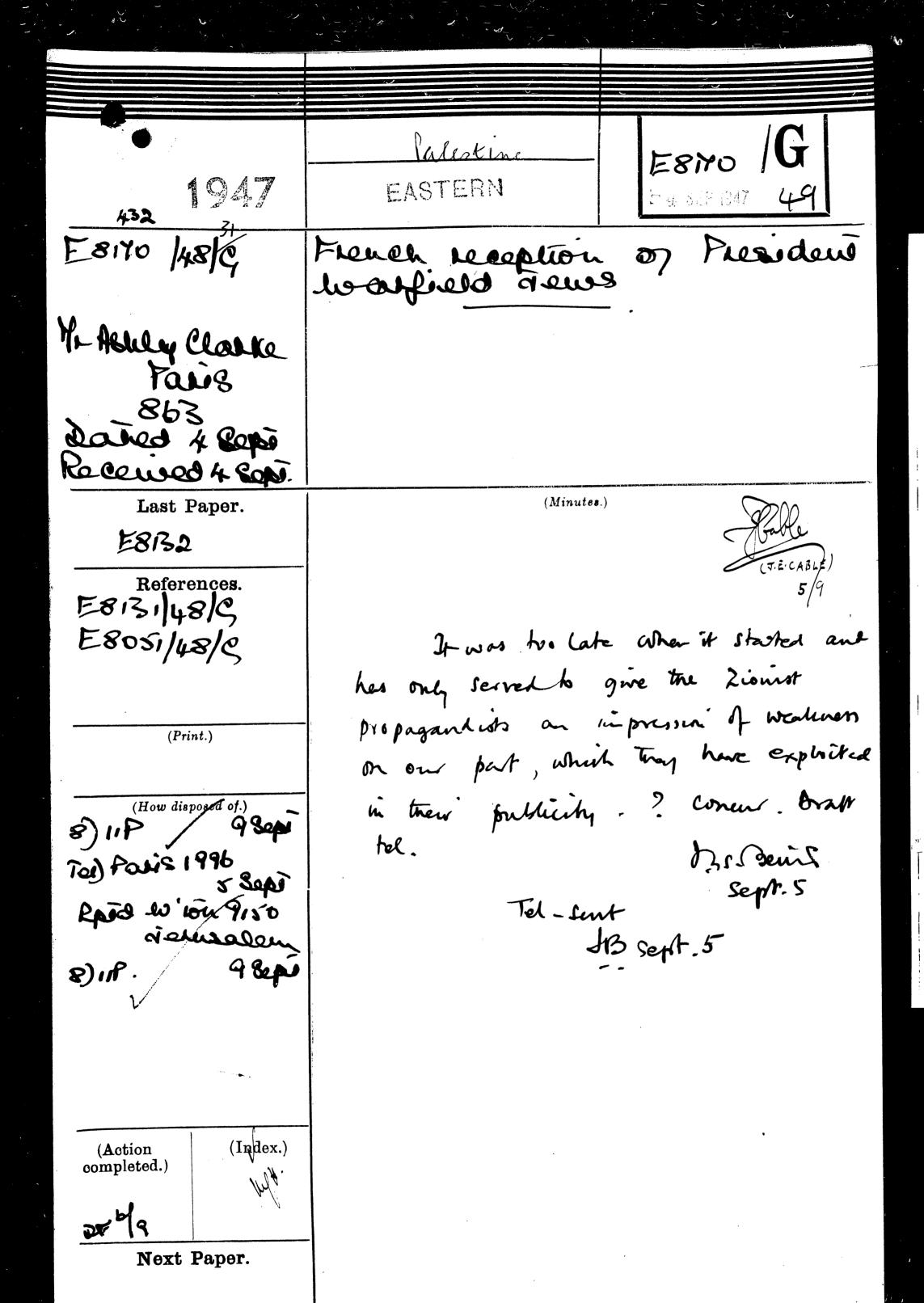
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By John Britis

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(J.G.S. Beith)



Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

50

## FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Ashley Clarke.

No. 863.

D. 12.47 p.m. 4th September 1947.

4th September 1947.

R. 12.45 p.m. 4th September 1947.

Washington and Repeated to: Jerusalem.

W:W:W:W:W

MOST IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

Foreign\_Office please repeat Important to Washington and Immediate to Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 191 and 44 respectively.

Mr. Duff Cooper's telegram No.854.

Jewish illegal immigration.

M. Bousquet consulted Ministry of the Interior about your proposal. Their reaction was strongly hostile on the ground that it was not only a waste of time and effort but would stimulate Jewish bodies into renewed pressure on the French Government.

- 2. M. Bousquet said that if, nevertheless, you wished to press your proposal, Ministry of Foreign Affairs would do their best for us. But he feared that only outcome would be to prejudice the smooth execution of the plan to return immigrants via Germany and to reduce such influence as the Ministry might still have with the Ministry of the Interior in this matter.
- 3. In the circumstances I strongly recommend that we abandon this proposal. It would have to be referred to the Prime Minister and as he is faced at this moment with the possibility of governmental crisis, we could not hope for speedy decision especially in view of Ministry of Interior's reluctance.
- 4. I venture to draw your attention once more to final paragraph of Mr. Duff Cooper's telegram No.847.

[Repeated to Washington.]

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for repetition to Jerusalem.]

Registry No. **E8170** 48 6 Despatched 1 15 M. Confidential. Restricted: Draft.IMPORTANT Faris Your Id. No. 863 [7 Sept. 4: Jewish inegal inemigration] Telegram.No. 1996 (Date) Sept 5. Repeat to Washington Lempalem En Clair. Gypher. Distribution :--Depte. M. 2 Copies to:-

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DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No. 1996

D. 11.15 p.m. 6th September, 1947

5th September, 1947 Repeated to Washington No. 9150, Jerusalem

uuuu

# IMPORTANT

Your telegram No. 863 [of September 4th: Jewish illegal immigration].

I agree.

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Reference: To 371 61825

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PALESTINE

E 8211

1947

TELEGRAM FROM

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Last Paper. 8209

References.

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(Minutes.)

this is the result of our weekend act of grace to which I referred on an eacher paper.

> M. S. Berry Sept. 6

(Action  $(Ind \mathbf{g} \mathbf{x}.)$ completed Next Paper.

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32003 F.O.P.

E 8211 6. 24

EN CLAIR

DEPARTMENTAL NO: 2

## FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel
No: 4864
4th September 1947

D.10.15 p.m. 4th September 1947

R.4.07 a.m. 5th September 1947

Repeated to Paris
Jerusalem

4 4 404

Paris telegram No:854.

In a report from Paris appearing in the Chicago Sun and in P.M. of September 4th Frederick Kuh states that the British Government has reconsidered its decision to send Jews from the "President Warfield" to Hamburg and has ordered ships carrying them to put in at Le Havre in a new attempt to persuade them to disembark in France. Kuh says that Mr Duff Cooper delivered a note to the French Government on September 2nd asking the latter to allow Jews to land and remain in France and to send French officials on board to make one more appeal to them to do so.

French Government have he says agreed to the first request provided that disembarkation is voluntary. Second request was referred to the French Prime Minister who is expected to refuse.

2. Kuh adds that all informed diplomats in Paris attribute this new development to the outery of world opinion and especially to "the strong anti-British response from the United States of America"

Foreign Office please pass to Paris as my telegram No: 221. [Repeated to Paris Saving].

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Reference: **FO** 371/61825

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COTTOTINE

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(Minutes.)

German Refiger Dept. furt

Germany has now been instructed to complete screening in as short a time as possible, and to arrange for volunteers to be collected and transported to France with the minimum of delay.

The latest situation report from Kiel suggests that the Jews have quietened down since arriving at the Camps as one would expect them to, and we do not fear any serious incidents or friction in the Camps in the initial period of screening during which they are being segregated. most of them will be extremely weary after their voyage and experiences of the last month or two, and they may not be too anxious to move at once if they find conditions in the Camps are not as bad as propaganda had led them to expect.

In the timing of the operation to get the Jews to return to France, I think we must be guided very largely by the opinion of the authorities on the spot who should be in the best position to judge the psychological condition of the Jews in the Camps.

Eastern Department

Next Paper

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completed)

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SECRET.

Ended

Colonial Office, Church House, Gt. Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

3rd September, 1947.

E 8216

Dear Beeley,

I am writing to put on record one of the points made by Sir Alan Cunningham during the discussion with Mr. Ivor Thomas last Saturday. You will recall that the High Commissioner suggested that if the French, as a result of American representations, were persuaded to accept the PRESIDENT WARFIELD immigrants en masse by overland route from Hamburg, it should be unnecessary to carry out any screening. military authorities in Germany had estimated that screening might take as much as 14 days. would clearly be much less risk of incidents and friction and much less opportunity for hostile propaganda if the period during which these people remained in Germany pending transfer to France could be cut to the very minimum. I should be glad to know in due course what the authorities in Germany think of this suggestion so that we can inform the High Commissioner.

I am sending a copy of this letter to J.C. Robertson.

Yours sincerely,

(J.D. Higham)

371/61825

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1947

PALESTINE

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Registry E8232/48/31.

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Dated

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(Minutes.)

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Yes: but it requires a draft coverer endising the usual text JB fept. 6

Joseph draft accordingly also E 7770.

Mr. Reddaylay Prist

(J.E.CABLE)

JB sept. 9

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

55. WHITEHALL.

LONDON. S.W.1.

V.N. (Ec. Sac.) Dept.

4th September, 1947.

Dear Reddaway,

I expect you will have received a number of letters like this one from one of Mr. Collick's constituents. Would you kindly let me have a suitable reply for Mr. Collick to send to Mr. Stillbeck?

Yours sincerely,

HBath

Private Secretary.

G.F.N. Reddaway, Esq., M.B.E., Foreign Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 61825

Flat 4, 19 Palm Grove, Birkenhead.

1st September, 1947.

Dear Mr. Collick,

It may seem a pity to bother you in a holiday period, but I am writing to you on the question of the Jews who are, on present plans, to be disembarked at Hamburg.

Cannot this be stopped, and the ships diverted elsewhere even at this late stage?

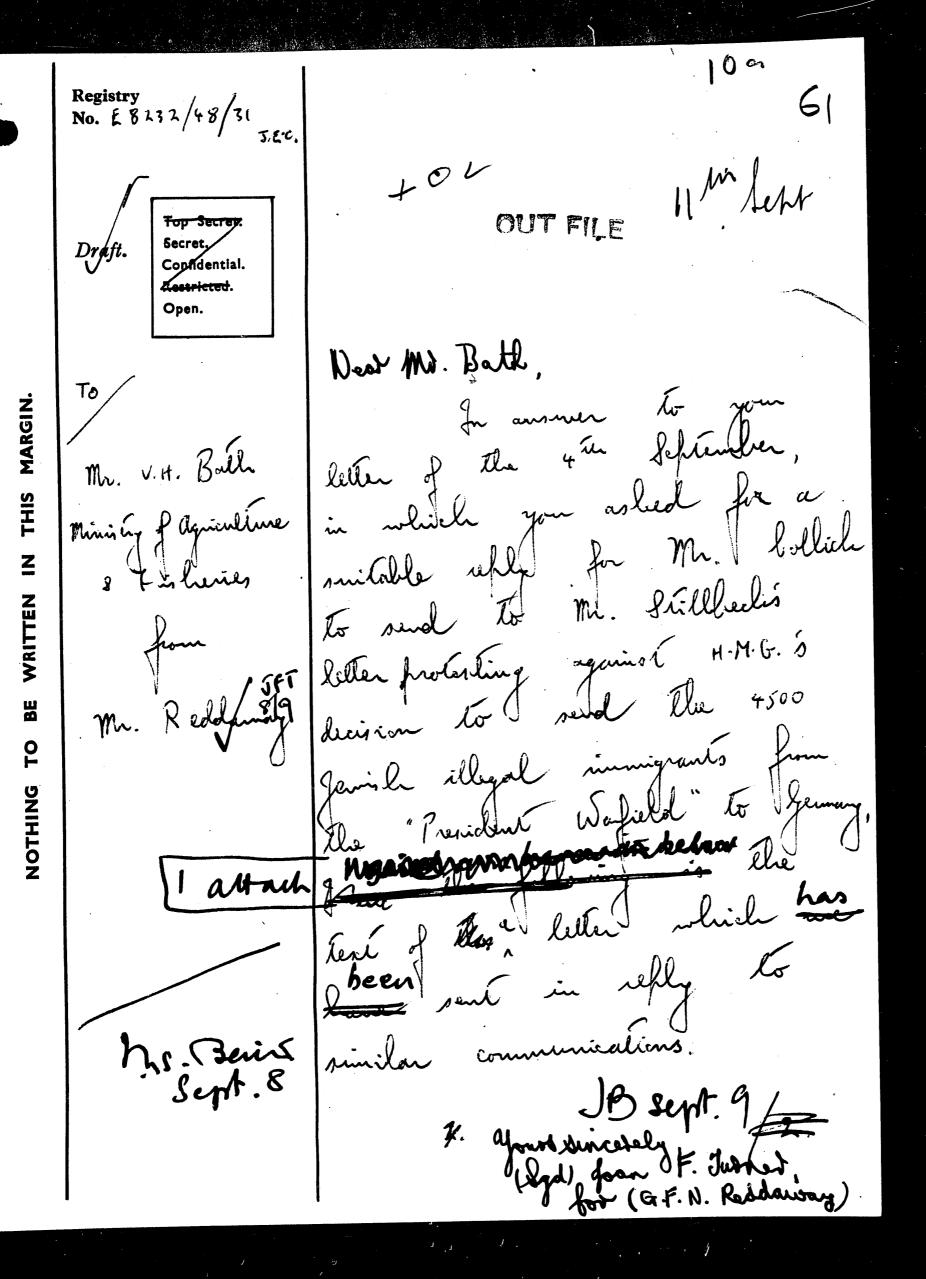
However difficult the problem is and there can be no easy solution of the Palestine question, humanity, plain common sense, decency, and - at lowest - the plain aim of NOT making bad into worse, all mean that HAMBURG in Germany, where the Jews suffered most and worst, should not be made their destination.

May I again ask you to do your best.

With best wishes.

(Sd) R. Stillbeck.

Reference: TO 371 61825



THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 61825

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

11th September, 1947.

(E 8232/48/31)

Dear Mr. Bath.

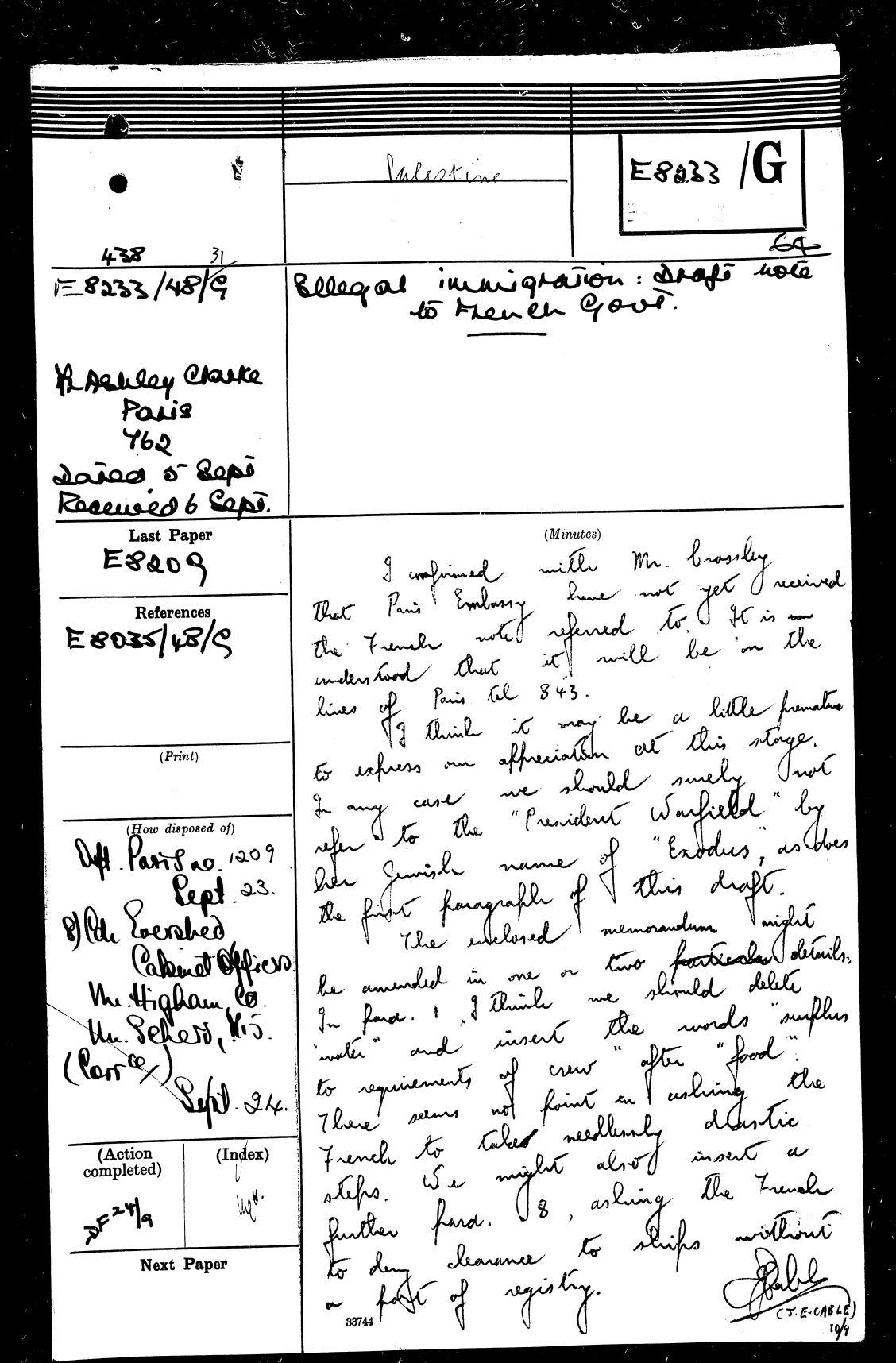
In answer to your letter of the 4th September, in which you asked for a suitable reply for Mr. Collick to send to Mr. Stillbeck's letter protesting against His Majesty's Government's decision to send the 4500 Jewish illegal immigrants from the "President Warfield" to Germany. I attach the text of a letter which has been sent in reply to similar communications.

yours sincerely, (Spl.) Joan F. Julnet

fr (G.F.T. Reddaway)

V.H. Bath, Esq., Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Reference: TO 371 61825

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1 agree, subject to clearance with the chegal it mig ration (thee. ( which might be arranged at a working party or through Conds. Evershed direct). Please draw to Paris JB Sept. 15 I stoke to the Working Party about this. They approved the note and our suggested amendment in franciple but frited out That the detailed suggestions for detaining slife are based II on U.K. regulations. French ... law may be different and Embassy might be well advised to consult their legal adviser before delivering their note 9 submit dagt des fatch to Bs Benis Sypt. 18

# IMMEDIATE & CONFIDENTIAL 6 SEP 1941

(72/-/47)

No. 762.

E8233

British Embassy,

66

5th September 1947.

Sir,

With reference to my telegram No. 843 I have the honour to submit that in acknowledging this note the opportunity should be taken of reiterating the various measures which have already been suggested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as means of embarrassing vessels suspected of engaging in the illicit traffic to Palestine.

2. I have the honour accordingly to enclose herein a draft note to the French Government on these lines and should be glad if your instructions as to whether it should be delivered.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

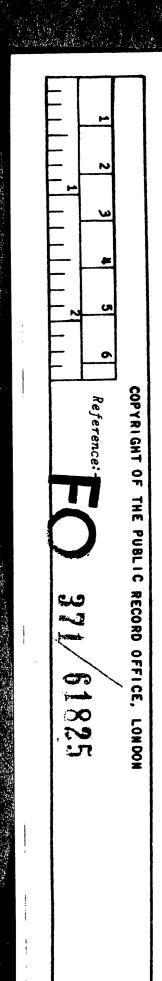
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Ahley Clarke.

The Right Honourable

Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
etc., etc.



Registry No.

> Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open.

Draft. Note to M Minister for F.A. from H.M.M.

Monsieur le Préseident,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's Note of ...... to His Majesty's Ambassador, in which you were so good as to inform him of the French Government's decision, subject to two conditions, to permit the entry intor France of immigrants from the Exodus wishing to come to this country. H.M.G. much appreciate this decision and the spirit of cooperation which has inspired it.

- I note that a Commission is to be formed to arrange the technical implementation of this decision, and that the Commission is also to take the necessary steps to prevent further departures of clandestine immigrants to Palestine from France such as that of the President Warfield. H.M. Embassy will be glad to cooperate with this Commission as suggested in Your Excellency's note, in whatever way may seem appropriate.
- In this connection I would suggest that the Commission would find of assistance the communications which have from time to time been sent by this Embassy to Your Excellency's Ministry, pointing out the steps that can be taken to embarrass vessels which are suspected of intending to participate in the illegal immigration traffic. For convenience of reference I attach a memorandum listing the more important of these measures, which Your Excellency will perhaps be good enough to bring to the attention of the Commission.
- H.M.G. are anxious that most serious consideration be given to the means of embarrassing suspect shipping described in this memorandum among which I would particularly invite your attention/

∞ ?5

26469/137 100m 9/46 (51) F.&S. 48098/143 (2) 75m. 3/47 (51) F.&S. ¥ ₹ ţ.

attention to compliance with the regulations regarding safety of life at sea, concerning which an undertaking was given in Your Excellency's Note of the 24th April 1947, and to the possibility of withholding bunkers from vessels attempting to sail illegally for Palestine. The Mr.F.A. has been urged on many occasions by this Embassy to arrange for bunkers to be denied to specific vessels of which the President Warfield, the Paducah and the Northlands are the latest examples. In each case it has been found impossible to give satisfaction to these representations in spite of the weight of evidence against each of these vessels. Clearly, without bunkers, no vessel could participate in the illegal traffic, and painful incidents such as that of the President Warfield would be avoided. At the same time I think Your Excellency will agree that the President Warfield episode has shown to be of insufficient value the undertaking given in your note of 24th April last whereby the checken on the validity of visas before exit visas are accorded is confined to visas presented on collective passports. Would-be illegal immigrants can surmount this obstacle only too easily by applying for visas on individual passports. I have the honour to request therefore that the arrangements made by the French authorities concerning visas on collective passports should be extended to cover visas on individual passports also.

MARGIN

Z

NOTH

Registry No:

Draft.

Some of the more important checks which can be applied legally and administratively to delay or prevent sailing of ships suspected of complicity in illegal immigration to Palestine

- 1. Delay in or denial of port services:
  - (a) bunkers
  - (b) water)
  - (c) food
  - (d) pilotage
  - (e) tugs.
- 2. Insistence on production of necessary certificates, and careful examination to ensure that ships conform to the conditions specified in the certificates;
  - (a) Load-line certificate
- (b) Safety of life at sea certificate

  (examine condition of hull, machinery or

  equipment, particularly life saving appliances,

  lights and means of making sound signals),
  - (c) Safety radio telegraphy certificates
  - (d) Passenger certificates.
- 3. Insistence on payment of light dues
- 4. Rigorous inspection by the Port Health Authorities
- 5. Refusal of customs clearance or insistence on proper declaration of the stores carried by the ship, and on compliance with import and export regulations
- 6. Denial of material required for repairs
- 7. Refusal of insurance until certain steps have been taken, e.g. place in dry dock for remeasurement.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: TO 371 61825



Registry £ 8233/48/6 J.KC. Secret. Confidential. Restricted.

Draft. Despatch

Paris

ns 1209.

Copies to

Commander Evershed Cabinet Offices

Mr. Higham, Colonial Office

Mr. Sherr, Scherr

(with copies of reference)

OUT FILE

FORE IGN OFFICE S.W. 1.

September 3.1947.

Sir.

In your despatch No. 762 of the 5th September, suggested that a note should be ad ressed to the French Government. reiterating the various measures which you have already suggested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a means of embarrassing vessels suspected of engaging in the transport of Jewish illegal immigrants to Palestine.

I agree that this is a suitable opportunity for reminding the French Government of the various measures open to I should, however, be glad if you them. would make two amendments to the draft note enclosed with your despatch. In the first place, it seems inappropriate to refer to the "PRESIDENT WARFIELD" as the "EXODUS", a name subsequently given to this vessel by Zionist propagandists. Nor do I feel that the French Government's decision to allow those of her passengers who so desire o enter France calls for any special expression of annreciation by His Majesty's This decision is, after all, Government. only a partial (and 🖼 fulfilment of Monsieur's Bidault's original promise to me.

The memorandum which you propose to enclose with your note has been discussed with the competent Pepartments. This

memorandum/

no doubt memorandum is prosumably based on Eastern Department's letter No E 6246/84/31 of the 21st July, which gave an account of the ve various measures which might be adopted in similar circumstances by the U.K. authorities. Not all of these are necessarily applicable On the other hand, French in France. law may offer an opportunity to take action which would not be possible in the United You will remember howeve Kingdom. that in my despatch No. 589 of the 10th May Paragraph 5\_7. I pointed out the advisability of reinforcing such representations by drawing the attention of the French Authorities to any specific provisions which might exist in French law authorising the control of departures of unseaworthy You will also or overcrowded vessels. have noted remember the effect produced on the Danish Representative authorities when H.M. Ambassador Copenhagen refuted their protesta impotence by reading aloud the r extracts from the Danish Merchant Shipping Act / Eastern Department's letter No E 5956/ 48/31 of 16th July 7. I fully realise course, that the inadequate assistance remdered by the French Authorities in the past was due to the fundamentally unco-operative attitude of the French Government and not to any lack of information on the measures less, important to ensure that action which you may suggest to the French Government/accurately described and supported,

where necessary by

and regulations.

In reply to singgestions that there were no powers under which the Danish Could take action.

the refore/

MARGIN

NOTHING

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1825

that it might be well for your to
therefore, it you will consult your legal
Advisers with a view to incorporating any such
references which may appear applicable, in
your memorandum. In addition, you may wish
to consider the inclusion of some reference
to the possibility of preventing illegal
immigrant ships from recruiting crews in French
ports.

I am, etc

BARS

20 0

25

FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1.

No. 1209.

23rd September, 1947.

(E 8233/48/G) CONFIDENTIAL

31r,

In your despatch No. 762 of the 5th September you suggested that a note should be addressed to the French Government, reiterating the various measures which you have already suggested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a means of embarrassing vessels suspected of engaging in the transport of Jewish illegal immigrants to Palestine.

- 2. I agree that this is a suitable opportunity for reminding the French Covernment of the various measures open to them. I should, however, be glad if you would make two amendments to the draft note enclosed with your despatch. In the first place, it seems inappropriate to refer to the "President Warfield" as the "Exodus", a name subsequently given to this vessel by Zionist propagandists. Nor do I feel that the French Government's decision to allow those of her passengers who so desire to enter France calls for any special expression of appreciation by His Majesty's Government. This decision is, after all, only a partial (and probably ineffective) fulfilment of Monsieur Bidault's original promise to me.
- The memorandum which you propose to enclose with your note has been discussed with the competent departments. This memorandum is no doubt based on Eastern Department's letter No. E 6246/84/31 of the 21st July, which gave an account of the various measures which might be adopted in similar circumstances by the United Kingdom authorities. Not all of these are necessarily applicable in France. On the other hand, French law may offer an opportunity to take action which would not be possible in the United Kingdom. You will remember in this connexion that in my despatch No. 589 of the 10th May (paragraph 5) I pointed out the advisability of reinforcing such representations by drawing the attention of the French authorities to any specific provisions which might exist in French law authorising the control of departures of unseaworthy or overcrowded vessels. You may also have noted the effect produced on the Danish authorities when His Majesty's Representative at Copenhagen read aloud appropriate extracts from the Danish Merchant Shipping Act in reply to suggestions that there were no powers under which the Danish Government could take action (Eastern Department's letter No. B 5956/48/31 of the 16th July). I suggest therefore that it might be well for you to consult your Legal Advisors with a view to incorporating in your memorandum any points of French law which may appear applicable. In addition, you may wish to consider the inclusion of some reference to the possibility of preventing illegal immigrant ships from recruiting crows in French ports.

I am, with great truth, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(For the Secretary of State)

B.A.B. Burrows.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61825

8267

Next Paper

32538

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL
TUNIS

5th August, 1947

2013/558/65

Dear Department,

We enclose herewith copies of 2 letters, the originals of which have been shown to us by a local Jew, Monsieur Gozlan.

Both the addressees state that they have made no application to go to Canada (or anywhere else) and do not understand the contents of the letters.

In view of the fact that the letters are signed "P.le Vice Consul R.W.Bennett "we have shown the originals to the Residency General. There is no Canadian representative in Tunis, neither is there any Consulate at the address given.

These copies are being sent forward as there is a slight chance of their being coded instructions regarding illegal immigration to Palestine which have gone astray. On the other hand they may now possibly reach the destination which their author, who may be instructed to keep us busy, intended them to reach.

Yours ever,

Tunis Consulate General

Western Department, Foreign Office

4

Tunis le 31 Juillet I947

Lonsieur Yon Lardoché Roger

K

GOZLAN 22 rue du Caire, Tunis

Imaigration: SKOOKUL du Hord(C.B.O.)

Lonsieur,

Vous êtes prié comme suite à votre demande d'immigration au SHOOMUM du Hord de vous pésenter le lundi 28 Juillet ID47 au Consulat 27 rue de Turquie entre IO et ITheures du Latin

Vous serez questionné sur toutes les dispositions que vous désirerez prendre aussitot votre privée dans la contrée de BERG ONTHAND (Canada du Mord)

Vous êtes prid de porter vos pièces d'identité certificat de bonne vie et moeurs une attestation d'une personne garantissant votre conduite dans nobre Pays

Votre non présence Samedi 28 Juillet I947 correspondrait à l'annulation de votre lettre du mardi 11 Lars I947 étant bien entendu qu'aucune personne ne pourrait en aucun cas prendre place à votre départ pour BERG OKHAND qui aura lieu le 2 Aout I947

Veuillez agréer Lonsieur l'expression de mes salutations distinguées P.le Vice Consul R.W.BERMETt

R.W.BENNETT

Reçu le 11 hars I947 Répondu le 23.7.47 Sous le n°Class A.C.B.O.



Tunis le 31 Juillet I947

77

IMMIGRATION: SKOOKUM

Monsieur Paul David NACCACHE
5 rue Sidi Sifiane
Tunis

Monsieur

Nous avons le regret de vous informer que par suite des circonstances indépendantes de notre volonté le départ du S/S PAMARA sera reporté au 12 Aout 1946

Le S/S PAMARA devra en effet passer par Marseille prepdre les Immigrants Français se rendant au SKOOKUM

Nous regrettons ce contre temps et nous vous prions d'agréer Monsieur l'expression de nos salutations distinguées

R.W.BENNETT

reference: FO 371/6182:

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6



Les interessés devront prendre note et signer les dites conditions en apposant au bas de la feuille à la main et à l'encre la notion: LU et APPROUVE

- I.- Je m'engage à signer un contrat de trois ans(3ans) dans les conditions suivantes:
- 1- Traitement de IOO\$ par mois
- 2- Rembourser le Gouvernement du SKOOKUM de la somme de 2000 qui sera le prix du terrain fourni par notre pays et ceci amortissable en trois ans, les récoltes seront acquises et payées par notre Gouvernement étant bien entendu que la nature du produit cultivé sera désigné par notre Chambre de Commerce 3.- Le SKOOKUM s'engage à me nourrir me loger et pourvoir à l'entretien de mes betes et employés gratuitement et ceci pendant deux ans sur trois
- 4.- Le Gouvernement accepte de fournir un visa de départ pour ma femme légitime (un mariage blanc est au epté si l'interessée accepte à rester au moins une année au SKOOKUM)
- 5.- Un stage d'apprentissage de trois mois à NEW YORK City et un mois à Montréal sera nécessaire et sera payé par notre Consulat dans ces deux pays (U.S.A. & CANADA)
- 6.- Au bout des trois années de travail un voyage gratuit de deux mois trajet et durée du voyage non compris sera accordé à tout Immigrant (et sa femme légitime ou ayant passé au moins un an au SKOOKUM) ceci pour le pays et département désiré dans les pays suivants:
- U.S.A. CANADA, MEXIQUE, BRESIL, ARGENTINE, CHILI, ANGLETERRE, FRANCE, BELGIQUE, EUROPE CENTRALE, ITALIE, AFRIQUE DU NORD & COLONIES FRANCAISES, AFRIQUE DU SUD, MADAGASCAR, AUSTRALIE, ILES DU PACIFIQUE, JAPON.

FO 371/61825

P.T.O.



7. Toute personne renouvellant son contrat pour trois ans verra son congé, prolongé de quatre mois soit au total six mois

SI GNA TURE

Si ces conditions vous agréent vous etes prié de signer et apposer sous le mot signature à l'encre et à la main la notion LU & APPROUVE

Veuillez agréer Monsieur nos salutations distinguées

## PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Following document(s) retained in the

Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

E8267/48/31

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:

61825

440	Palestine	E8268 /G
E 8268/48/6	Report og refugees trom danzig.	2 Bailing
Me Broad warraw 1035		
La Comea 8 gabi		
Last Paper. E8267	(Minutes.)	1 now me E 8269
References.		3/9
(Print.)		
(How disposed of.)  Sept. 15.	•	
(Action completed.)  (Index.)		
Next Paper.		

30047 F.O.F.

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Cypher/OTP.

#### WAR OFFICE.

8

# FROM WARSAW TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Bread.
No. 1255.

R. 4.15 p.m. 6th September, 1947.

6th September, 1947.

Following for the War Office for M. I. 3. from British Military Attache Warsaw.

Top Secret.

Telegram MA. 195. Subject volunteers for Greece.

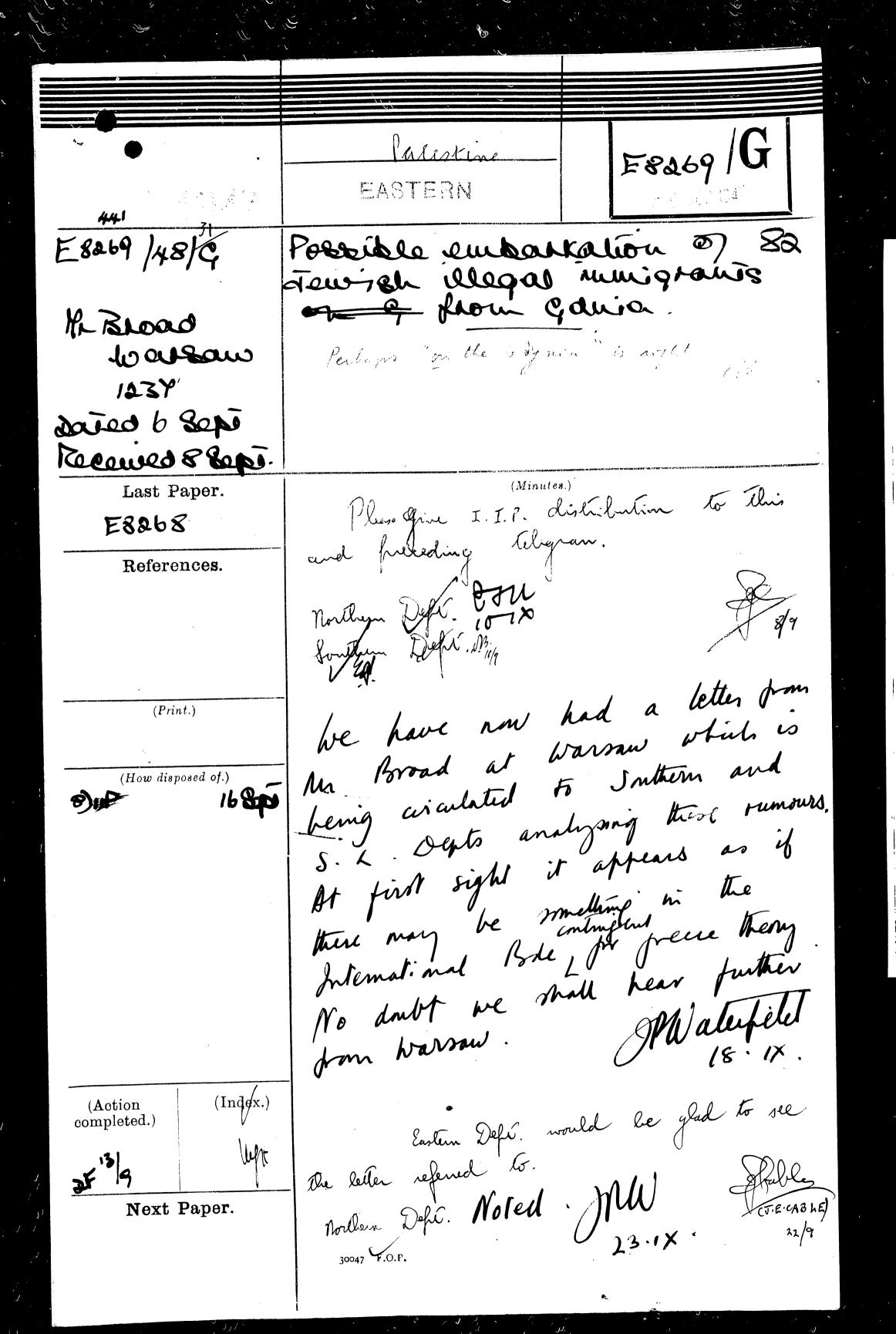
Reference my telegram MA. 189 of September 1st and letter MA. 85 of September 5th.

Report from Danzig now received states that no confirmation of refugees sailing has yet been obtained but that there is definite confirmation of some form of recruiting in that area.

2. Naval Attaché considers if ship sailed it is more than likely that it carried Jews for Palestine than Peles for Greece.

Reference: TO 371 61825

6.70.10



1. Cou 20 6 42.

24 Espi 2200.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: - 371 61825

20cp/sc.

E8269 - 8 SEP 1947

Cypher/OTP

ADMIRALTY

842

## FROM WARSAW TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Bread No. 1257 D. 7.10 a.m. 8th September 1947 R. 9.40 a.m. 8th September 1947

6th September 1947

8 8 8 8 8

Fellowing for D.N.I. from the Naval Attaché Warsaw.

[Begins]

Tep Secret.

Unconfirmed but persistent report that about 400 volunteers for the International Brigade in Grocce sailed Gdynia about August 25rd. I consider possible she may have contained Jews for Palestine. Further confirmation unlikely but investigations continuing. Telegram MA 195 from Military Attache Warsaw to War Office refers.

D.T.O. 061210.

/LMB

29 SEP 1347

815 2/117/47 ESLEY 85

His Majesty's Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the undermentioned paper.

British Embassy, Cairo.

24th September<sub>19</sub> 47

Reference to previous communication:

Your Printed Despatch No. 607 of 5/6/47

Description of Enclosure.

Name, Date, etc.

Subject.

From: H.M.Consul

Suspect Shipping.

General,

Alexandria.

Date : 20th Sept. 1947.

Ref: Saving telegram No.13.

Reference: To 371 K1895

(21106) Wt.8573/807 5,000 4/42 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.685



From: H.M. Consul General, Alexandria.

To : British Embassy, Cairo.

Saving Telegram No. 13 of 20th September, 1947.

SECRET.

Addressed to Cairo reference Weekly Suspect Shipping List No.18 of September 3rd 1947, repeated to S.O.(I), Port Said.

SS "Las Tampas" arrived at Alexandria
on September 9th with one passenger, Dimos
A. Maratos, from Piraeus. Passenger disembarked
at Alexandria in transit for U.S.A.

It is stated that vessel will undergo repairs at Alexandria.

Name of Agent, Messrs. Karnak, 28 Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria. FO 371/61825

No. 876 (112/134/47)

? Lucco

His Majesty's Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

CAIRO.

E8269/

22nd October

1947

1

Reference to previous communication:

Cairo P/D No. 815 of 24th September 1947

Description of Enclosure.

Name, Date, etc.		Subject.			
FROM:	Alexandria paper No. 32/10/1 of 17th October 1947.	Re: Repairs carried out on "Las Tamplas".			

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Reference: FO 371 61825

### AS SENT UNDER ALEXANDRIA P/D NO.32/10/1 of 17.10.47

88

To: S.O. (I) Port Said

From: H.B.M. Consul General, Alexandria

Date: October 17th 1947

Confidential.

Addressed to Port Said and repeated to Cairo.

Reference my saving telegram No. 13 of September 20th, 1947, addressed to the British Embassy, Cairo, and repeated to Port Said.

As "Las Tamplas" is still at Alexandria at Buoy No. 36 and it is said that minor repairs are being carried out but exact information on this point is difficult to obtain. Agents state that vessel is expected to leave in a month's time.

Reference: TO 371/81825

OFFICE, LONDON

egayo/G EASTERN = 8 SEP 1:47 #42 31 E8070 /48/G Elegas immigration: Return zog Mr. Asulay Clarka Pours 844 daied 4 Bept Received 8 800. Last Paper. (Minutes.) (J.E. CABLE)
8/9 E8269 References. E8035/48/9 (Print.) (How disposed of.) (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper.

30047 F.O.P.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

#### FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Ashley Clarke No. 874

D. 10.35 p.m. 7th September, 1947

R. 10.45 p.m. 7th September, 1947

7th September, 1947

Repeated to Berlin, Washington. Jerusalem. Lubbecke.

uuuuu

#### MOST IMMEDIATE

Foreign Office please repeat Most Immediate to Lubbecke as my telegram No. 7 and Immediate to Berlin, Washington, and Jerusalem as my telegrams Nos. 137, 195 and 45 respectively.

#### SECRET

Your telegram No. 4698 to Lubbecke.

Illegal immigration.

I advise most strongly against any attempt to return non-volunteers to France. In my view this might well wreck whole operation.

- 2. French Government have from the beginning insisted that they will only receive volunteers, and they have maintained this attitude throughout; there is no chance whatever of their eating their words.
- 3. I suggest also that, if non-volunteers are mixed up on the trains with volunteers, fermer would again influence the latter and no volunteers would be found on arrival in France. In any case if trains arrive in French territory with any non-volunteers on board the French are likely to make difficulties and there is even a risk that it would remove all possibility of securing adequate co-operation in carrying out this complicated operation.
- 4. Fullest publicity should be given in Germany to the fact that passengers have been and remain free to return to France and that facilities are being made available to enable them to do so at ence.
- 5. I should be grateful if Lubbecke would inform me at earliest possible moment of progress of operation and in particular whether disembarkation is taking place voluntarily.

[Copies sent to Message Centrel, Nerfelk House and to Telegraph Section C.R.O. Church House for repetition to Lubbecke and Jerusalen]. [Repeated to Berlin and Washington].

PUBL I C **7** 0 ~ **.** T

E8276

E		and the same of th	82	75
	4	Ω	SEP	
PALESTINE				

Encloses copy of letter which us a Reven received from M' believe man M. P. re range prepared - British Love of Germany for received of "Exodus" represes.

(Minutes.)

9. P.P. D. Wackoup & M' Kinn v 6/9 - B. Brown - Mi Herneter 7/9 J.B. Sept. 12

In P.P. Richard Herigier, Heme of Lords, 3. Lept.

JB sept. 24

38538

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

42

WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1 4th September, 1947.

Dear Mr. Kinna,

has received the

My Minister has received the attached letter from Mr.S.Silverman, M.P., about the camps in Germany for the Exodus refugees. Will you please advise what he can say by way of reply?

Yours sincerely,

D.S. Batchelor.

P.F. Kinna, Esq.,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

E 8275

ference:

, i p

4th September, 1947.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by Mr. Bevan to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd September, about the camps in Germany for the Exodus refugees, and to say that it is receiving attention.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

S. Sydney Silverman, Esq., M.P., House of Commons, S.W.1.

00 S



Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

6th September, 1947.

Parter Oph 1947

hy dag Pat.

I send you a copy of a letter which my Minister has received from Mr. Sidney Silverman. M.P.

Mr. Greenwood is out of town for the weekend and so I have not yet been able to show him the letter, but I know that he will be grateful to have your Department's comments.

P.F. Kinna, Esq., M.B.E., Private Secretary to the Secretary of State. Foreign Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

**∞** 

The House of Commons, Westminster, S.W.1.

2nd September, 1947.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., House of Commons, Westminster, S.W.1.

My dear Arthur,

The justification published to the world by a British Foreign Office spokesman at the time, for sending the Exodus refugees to Germany was that nowhere but in Germany could so large a number of refugees be adequately housed, accommodated and maintained at short notice. The camps where it is intended to house them have been inspected by reputable journalists who have reported as follows:-

There are two such camps. The first is Poppendorf. This is a camp located within the tremendous Poppendorf forest. It consists of 56 small Nissen huts, 35 x 16 feet, intended to accommodate 25 persons each. There are also 14 larger Nissen huts intended to accommodate 60 persons each. Further, there are 125 tents intended to accommodate in all 700 persons; the diameter of each tent is 8 feet. Inside the small Nissen huts there are 25 steel stretchers each equipped with a sack haphazardly filled with rough straw. Rat holes are visible in the floor and entering from the walls the outside of which have been freshly painted. Round the entire place barbed wire barricades are now under construction, with watch towers. This camp was formerly used for German refugees from the east but they stayed in it only a day or two and there were then no barbed wire or watch

OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 61825

/towers

towers.

For the whole of the camp there are five wash rooms of the most primitive type. Water has to be drawn from a common tank. There are no proper toilets but only specially constructed open latrines. Each person is to be given one blanket only.

The other camp is Am Stau. This is a little better, consisting of wooden barracks better fitted as places to live in than Poppendorf. Even here the metal beds seem on the point of collapse and the only mattresses are potato sacks filled with straw and grass. This camp is intended to hold 1,500 persons.

If these facts are correctly reported it would seem clear that the justification for sending these people to Germany quoted in the first paragraph of this letter is misconceived. So far from being better able to receive refugees than other places it is not fit to receive anyone at all.

If the policy of returning these people by force to Germany in these conditions is persisted in, the whole world will say that it was intended as a wanton act of retaliation. It is submitted with respect that the doctrine of collective Cabinet responsibility does not mean that it is the duty of every member of the Cabinet blindly to accept and defend whatever any other member does; it means that, knowing the fact every Cabinet member accepts personal and individual responsibility for what is done. I beg of you personally to enquire into the facts here set out and, if you find them correctly stated not to accept that responsibility. It is not even yet too late to change a policy that is making the British Foreign Office the object of ridicule throughout the world.

Very sincerely,

(sgd) S. Sydney Silverman



Dear Henniker,

Would you look at the attached copy of a letter which Mr. Silverman, M.P. has addressed to the President in a personal capacity. I should be grateful if you could let me have your comments and any suggestions for a reply to Mr. Silverman.

Yours sincerely,

Cul Brown.

J. P. E. Henniker, Esq., M.C.

Reference: **FO** 371/61825

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House of Commons, westminster, S.W.1.

3rd September, 1947.

The justification published to the worldsby and the British Foreign Office spokesman at the time, aforesending the Exodus refugees to Germany was that nowhere but in Germany could so large a number of refugees be and all adequately housed, accommodated and maintained at all short notice, sate The camps where it is intended to house them have now been inspected by reputable journalists of who have reported as follows: - where it is a solder that it is a solder than the solde

The first is Poppendorf. There are two such camps. This is a camp located within the tremendous Poppendorf forest.satitaconsists of 56 small Nissen huts, 235 x 160 of feet, intended to accommodate 25 persons each bathere Long are also de larger Nissen huts intended to accommodate 60 persons each en Further, there are 125 tents intended to accommodate in all 700 persons; the diameter of each tent is 8 feets ver Inside the small Nissent hutsathere area 25 steelestretchersweach, equipped with a sack sedence to less haphazardly filled with rough straws Ratcholesics 71900 are visible in the floor and entering from the walls, the outside of which have been freshly painted. Round the entire place barbed wire barricades are now under ment bail construction, with watch towers . This camp was formeray used for German refugees from the East but they stayed and in it only anday or two and there were then no barbede and wire or watch towers.

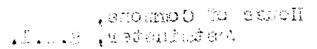
For the whole camp there are five wash rooms of the most primitive type. Water has to be drawn from a common tank. There are no proper toilets but only specially constructed open latrines. Each person is to be given one blanket only.

Tence: 61825

THE PUBLIC

OFFICE,

LON DO



Mad deptember, 1997.

The At. Non. Siv Abalford Oripps, L.S., ... P., The other camp is at Am Stau. This issasur to based little better, consisting of wooden barracks better . .... fitted as places to live in than Poppendorf. here the metal beds seem on the point of collapse will unou and the only mattresses are potato sacks filled with straw and grassion This campais intended to hold; said 1,500apersons, omit out to nermode a estino agreed destina the Eurodus refugeen to dermant was that nowhere but in

If these facts are correctly reported at bwould y as must seem clearathatitheigustification for sending these supeba peopled to Germany quoted in the first paragraphoiton and for of thas aletter is misconceived of Soufarafromyon aved medit being better able to receive-refugees than other as well places it is not fit to receive anyone at all.

There are two such campa. The Pisch is Poppenions. main the policy of returning these people by force to Germany in the seconditions is persisted in I the descent whole world will say that it was intended as a wanton, reel act of smetaliation. Desittis submitted, with respect that the doctrane of collective Cabinet responsibility does not mean that it is the duty of every member of the Cabinet blindly to accept and defend whateversally at the other member does; itimeans that , knowing the facts ; ta every Cabinetomember accepts personal and individual sacces responsibility for what is done a To begoof you personally to enquire into the facts here set out and, if you seeme find themseorrectly stated, not to accept that easing estimate responsibility and Italis not even yet too late, toit on the change a policy that is making the British Bereigns of book Office the object of ridicule throughout the world. Creme Hove the outs

Yours very sincerely,

องสางเอา เพอจาก สำหรับ อาการ อนโดยสาดแบบอาการโด้แบบ จะเล Description of (sgd) a Sydney Silverman. or 10 inductions. ការត្រូវ និស្ស ស្តេចដីស្រឹង ដែរប្រែងក្រុម ប្រធានការ មានជំនាំ 💎 🕠 និស្សានិយ៍ សំពេធភាព ei na orseg decembras einden mage alter per til lare spa ្នា ប្រស្នាំ និងស្រាស់ស្គ្រែសាល សាសាស្រ្តែ ១៦ ១៦

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House of Lords,

In any reply please quote No. Ersterm 34! (TEL.: WHITEHALL 6240)

3ra September, 1947.

for Inst entry.
PD.
4/5.

Dear Dixon,

I enclose herewith a letter to the Lord Chancellor from Mr. S. Sydney Silverman, M.P., concerning the two Camps in Germany in which it is proposed to house the "exodus refugees".

I would be very grateful if you would advise me as to what I should reply to Mr. Silverman on behalf of the Lord Chancellor?

Yours sincerely,

Richer Thenza

P.J. Dixon, Esq., C.H.G.

61825

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

· pud

4th September, 1947

S.Silverman, Boq., M.P., 122C Finchley Road, London, N.W.J. I am replying to your letter of the Jud September about the conditions at the Reception Camps for the Junish Refugees about to be disemberhed in Germany, which you addressed to me and the other members of the Cabinet.

The accommodation at the Gamp at Pappendorf is up to the average standard for a displaced persons Comp in the British Zone. That at Amsteu is above the average. In saying this, however, I should make it along that this standard of accommodation applies to the basic standard up to which displaced persons Compo are initially equipped. The majority of displaced persons Gamps in the Zone are more confertable because they have been improved and adorned by the displaced persons own exertions during their period of habitation. The Compost Poppendorf and Amsteu have never been used for personnel occupation, and, therefore, the accommodation has not been improved above the initial basic standard.

This standard includes beds and palliances for all immates. Some beds which are not in good condition are being replaced and fresh strew has been used to fill the palliances. The ablutions installations are normal for a hutted Casp, and include running water. The water supply is, however, not sufficient and 20 water tanks are being installed as an additional measure.

Letrines supplied with servers and seats are up to the normal Camp scale.

9,000 blankets are being made svallable which will permit of 2 blankets being issued to each perman. In addition there is in reserve a further supply against colder weather.

Pappendorf in capable of accommodating 3,000 persons in personal buildings and Amster 1,500. When the

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bospital/...

hospital cases have been removed all the remainder of the immigrants will therefore be accommented in personnel buildings. The tents have been put up as a reserve to meet any possible emergency.

The scale of persons per room (or tent, if used) is normal for referee camps and has been approved by the medical authorities.

In conclusion, I would emphasise that the British Zone of Germany was selected for the reception of these illegal immigrants as the only place where accommodation could be found at short motion. The scale is little different from that of the Army Compa in Cyprus into which previous ship loads have been received, and where no serious complaints have been made by the immates as to the conditions. The Compa will, of course, be open to inspection by the Press of the World who will be free to draw their own conclusions.

RECEIVED IN C.B.

Reference: FO 371 61825

RECORD

OFFICE,

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For Secret.
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Mis DE Batchelos

Mso: 172. C17. P. Brown from Mr. Hydriked TM2. D. Mackay from line Kinna

M Kvinagg Der Benis Fert. 8

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8-9-47.

Miss den Batchelor, You sent me with your letter of lept .42 1 Cappymention letter addressed to the min. I tenth by Nr S. Silverman, Mp, about the camps propared in the British some of Germany for the Lewish. illegal immigrants from The tresident warfield. M Silverman hus Circularised a number of thinisters on their Subject

Reference: **FO** 371 61825

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Subject and the Prime
Minister has asked for
a dealt repty to be
Submitted to him, which
win , I understand,
Committed and repty to her
Sieverman on behalf
Jale Ministers.

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PORRION OFFICE, S.W.l.

E8275/+8/31.

8th September, 1947.

Dear Miss Batchelor,

You sent me with your letter of September 4th a letter addressed to the Minister of Health by Kr. S. Silverman, M.P., about the campe prepared in the British Zone of Germany for the Jewish illegel immigrants from the "President Warfield".

of Ministers on this subject and the Prime Minister has asked for a draft reply to be submitted to him, which will, I understand, serve as a reply to Mr. Silverman on behalf of all Ministers. I return Mr. Silverman's letter herewith.

Yours sincerely,

(Sed.) In the the service IKER

Miss D.E. Betchelor, Ministry of Health.



mas Nackay,

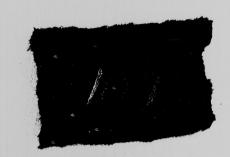
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Tours Michaely

(Sgd.) J. P. E. C. HENNIKER

for 1. Vinna.

Einster eithout Pertfolio's Office.



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PORKICK OFFICE, S.W.L. Sth September, 1947.

(Sed.) I F - - LIENINIKER

Registry

M' R. Thesiger

L'd Chancerons

from M Dixon

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he sprhe and agreed the lines of this reply

Bs. Beins Sept 4

Dear Theriger, Please refer to your letter of Sept. 3 enclosing a letter addressed by hi Silverman MA to The Les chanceur about the Camps being prepared in the British Zone of Cremany for the tewish Megal himgrants from the Bresident Warfield". the Armie Minister has asked this clept. to prepare a draft reply to an identicil letter which

8-9-47.

he has received - I understand that this with work two stitute the substantive reply to M Silverman and that all the other ministers whom Mr Silverman has availarise with he associated with that reply.

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PD:

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E8275 | 48/31.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1. 8th September, 1947.

Dear Thesiger,

Please refer to your letter of September 3rd enclosing a letter addressed by Mr. Silvermen, M.P. to the Lord Chancellor about the camps being prepared in the British Zone of Germany for the Jewish illegal immigrants from the "President Warfield".

The Prime Minister has asked this Department to prepare a draft reply to an identical letter which he has received. I understand that this will constitute the substantive reply to Mr. Silverman and that all the other Ministers whom Mr. Silverman has circularised will be associated with that reply.

I return Mr. Silvermen's letter.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) P. J. DIXON

R.E.K. Theeiger, Esq., Lord Chancellor's Office.

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